



se plaintiff, ... [and] would...transform the district court from its legitimate advisory role to the improper role of an advocate seeking out the strongest arguments and most successful strategies for a party." *Id.*

The procedure for deducting installments from plaintiff's account as payment for the filing fee in his previous case is provided by statute. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1); *McGore v. Wrigglesworth*, 114 F.3d 601, 607 (6th Cir. 1997). Further, his failure to identify a particular legal theory places an unfair burden on defendant to speculate on the potential claims he may be raising and the defenses which could be asserted in response. *Wells v. Brown*, 891 F.2d 591, 594 (6th Cir. 1989). Thus, even liberally construed, the complaint does not contain allegations reasonably suggesting plaintiff might have a valid federal claim. *See, Lillard v. Shelby County Bd. of Educ.*, 76 F.3d 716 (6th Cir. 1996)(court not required to accept summary allegations or unwarranted legal conclusions in determining whether complaint states a claim for relief).

Accordingly, this action is dismissed under section 1915A. Further, the court certifies, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), that an appeal from this decision could not be taken in good faith.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: April 17, 2014

/s/ John R. Adams  
JOHN R. ADAMS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE